

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. I. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil.

\$1000 or £2 for abroad

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24th, 1888.

If our republican colleagues are determined to put their convictions into practice, would it not be good policy to begin at once on some of the minor articles of faith which do not in the least depend on political supremacy? A true republican will always seek to simplify and equalize institutions and privileges. He will oppose complicated as well as arbitrary forms of government; he will seek to reduce the costs of administration, perfect and dignify judicial procedure in order to secure justice and equity; and he will insist on the abolition of all titles, privileges and distinctions not based on official and professional positions actually held and exercised. It is to be feared that the reform required in this last mentioned particular will require a longer and severer struggle than that of changing the form of government, for the country is so full of complimentary and conferred titles, distinctions and special privileges, that nothing short of an entire depopulation of Brazil will ever abolish them. It will be a good thing for our republican colleagues to practise on, however, and will offer an admirable test of their sincerity and staying powers. As a moderate beginning, we would suggest an agreement not to use any more complimentary title either in print or conversation, to suspend the use of all those countless complimentary adjectives, such as *ilustrissimo, distincto, illustrado, nobre, doutor, commendador, vossa excellencia*, etc., so lavishly used in print and conversation, to refuse acceptance of any and all titles and distinctions, and to give no man more than his honest due. It will be a severe trial at first without doubt, but a strict adherence to republican simplicity of address will in good time make every man think more of himself, strengthen his character, and give him a better appreciation of the use of words and the value of actions.

It ought to be perfectly clear to the customs and port officials of this country that it is their advantage as well as duty to facilitate commerce. Three-fifths of the total revenue of Brazil are derived from the various taxes on imports, while a considerable sum in addition to this is derived from the 5 per cent. surtax and the internal taxes on business houses and business transactions connected with the import trade. In reality the government of Brazil is so directly dependent upon its import trade that were this stopped, or the taxes upon it abolished, it could not exist for lack of sufficient revenue. Add to this the considerable

revenue derived from this same trade by the provinces through special taxes and illegal surtaxes, and the income received by cities and charitable institutions through special port taxes, and we have abundant proof that this trade is essential to the support of the state and the well-being of the country. A very simple course of reasoning therefore ought to show the customs and port officials that it is for their best interests to facilitate this trade in every way, so that by enhancing its profits the public revenue may be increased. The best interests of commerce and the public treasury are identical and lie in one and the same direction, and it is therefore impossible to advance or hinder the one without similarly affecting the other. The officials who place obstructions in the way of ship-owners or importers are unavoidably doing an injury to the country, for delays and unnecessary costs decrease profits and check trade. In view of these conclusions, which we are confident no official will deny, it must be apparent that the first duty of those officials charged with the service of dispatching vessels and merchandise is to do the work expeditiously and with as little friction as possible. The complaints of ship-masters against the long delays in granting permission to discharge cargo is a just protest against unnecessary and avoidable costs in their work. The complaints of importers against delays in the discharge of lighters at the custom house is a protest against difficulties in selling "to arrive," and the additional costs consequent to delays in putting their goods on the market. The government gains nothing in such delays, while the ship-owner and merchant are losers. On the other hand the port gets a bad name abroad, the importers' profits are reduced, the healthy development of the import trade is restricted, and by reason of all these the corresponding natural increase of revenue is in the same proportion entailed. It is to be hoped that the minister of finance will take these complaints of official delays into consideration and see that they are at once remedied.

SOME days since a report appeared in the daily papers to the effect that the government had entered into an arrangement with the Banco do Brazil for the advance of pecuniary assistance to planters, the bank undertaking to loan 12,000,000\$ at a maximum of 6 per cent. on lands, growing crops, etc., one half of which was to be furnished the bank by the treasury *without interest*. A member of the cabinet has since stated that no agreement has yet been signed, but leaves the conditions of this extraordinary expedient unexplained. It is to be hoped that the government will not make so serious a mistake as that of advancing money to planters to meet the ordinary requirements of their industry. There is no more excuse for making such an advance to this class, than to merchants, manufacturers, rubber-gatherers, or fishermen. The only just and safe policy is to let each industry take care of itself. The planters for whom this assistance is intended are among the largest land owners of the country, and the producers of an article which enjoys a remarkably secure and profitable market. Almost without exception the prices obtained for this product have left to them a balance of profit, generally a large one. If, then, they have been unable to keep out of debt, then there is absolutely no hope for them. The assistance already given so many times has been of no avail, nor will the assistance proposed to-day prevent their returning next year for more. The truth is—and it should debar them from all sympathy—they have been so reckless in the use of their money, spending it in the cities in

gambling and on wine and women, that they have never been able to improve their estates nor to provide against bad years. To their vices, and not to abolition, is to be charged these troubles of to-day; and from their creditors, not the needs of labor, come these urgent appeals for money. They are known to be spendthrifts and prodigals—those clamoring for assistance—and for this reason, if for no other, they are undeserving of aid. Now, this much ought to be understood, whether in relation to this reported measure, or that of *credit foncier* banks: the enterprising, industrious planter needs no other source of credit than his land and products. If he is a good manager and produces a marketable crop, there will be abundant sources of private credit for all his necessities. This is the experience of other countries, and must be so here. All that is required to secure this is to reform the bankrupt laws and the various provisions of judicial procedure which now prevent a creditor from compelling a debtor to comply with his obligations. The difficulties and expenses of collecting a debt or foreclosing a mortgage, are greater obstructions to credit facilities than any and all causes of which the planters and their sympathisers have thus far complained.

The city of Santos is apparently suffering a severe punishment for negligence and indifference in sanitary matters, just as this city did during the early part of last year. The sanitary condition of that city is never a source of deep gratification, for it is surrounded by swamps, defectively drained and cleaned and very badly governed. Last year there was considerable small-pox in the city—as there appears to be everywhere in this country—but it was sufficiently under control to prevent any alarm among the people. Finally the disease was brought completely under control, so that cases of it were rare. Instead of effectually stamping the disease out of existence and putting the city in a better sanitary condition, the municipal authorities appear to have pursued their old "happy-go-lucky" way, spending money where not needed, and leaving the really dangerous places untouched. A few months since cases of small-pox began to appear and increase in number, but the city officials and the board of health—which in Brazil ought to be called the "board for propagating pests"—took no notice whatever of the matter. Just as in this city last year, the disease steadily increased day by day, until all at once the people woke up to find it next door in every street, and with a daily death rate large enough to cause a panic. But what else could be expected? If people will sleep in the face of danger and leave their protection in the hands of untrustworthy sentinels, then they must take the consequences. Where there are filth and the germs of infection, there we may reasonably expect to see epidemics of infectious diseases. And where the people are apathetic and the sanitary authorities ignorant and negligent, there we may confidently expect to see periodic visitations of these same virulent plagues. It is not flattering to the intelligence and progress of the people of this empire—and we might say the very same thing of the Argentine Republic—that their cities and towns should be continually ravaged by diseases springing from the unsanitary surroundings and habits of their inhabitants. At the present moment the whole Amazon valley is being swept by small-pox, while many cities along the coast are never free from it. Frequently, also, we hear of its breaking out in some small interior town, and with such virulence that the people run for their lives, leaving the sick without care and the dead without burial. Now, why is it? Is it so difficult

a matter for people to keep themselves and their habitations in a cleanly condition? Is it beyond their intelligence to learn what food is best and what habits are most conducive to good bodily health? And is it impossible for the scores of young *medicos* who are being turned out on a suffering world to learn the very alphabet of sanitation and diet so that they might be teachers of the people, instead of their leeches? We are not inclined to use polite phrases in this matter, for it is a black disgrace to this country that so much indifference and negligence should continue to exist in places constantly swept by epidemics, and whose death rate is so far above the average. In this respect Brazil is two centuries behind the time!

EXPLORATION OF THE RIO XINGU.

SOME four years ago the German explorers Dr. Karl and Wilhelm von den Steinen and Dr. Claus spent a year in the region of the upper Xingú, studying the physical characteristics of the country and the ethnological characteristics of the Indian tribes inhabiting it. Among the results of this trip were the discovery of one or more hitherto unknown and unexplored rivers and of the existence in that region of several native tribes who have as yet had no contact with the whites. These discoveries led to a second exploration by the von den Steinen, and Drs. Vogel and Ehrenreich, who left Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, in July, 1887, and have only just concluded the exploration.

On the 17th inst. Dr. Karl von den Steinen delivered a very interesting discourse before the Sociedade de Geographia of this city upon the general incidents and results of this second exploration, which appears to have been exceptionally fruitful in ethnological work. The first tribe of Indians visited was the *Bakairis*, which Dr. von den Steinen classifies in the Carib family. These Indians are peaceful and industrious and use stone and wooden implements in agriculture and all their other occupations. The next and largest tribe visited was the *Nahagués*, belonging to the same family and possessing several villages on the Vilisen and Kulene, the latter one of the principal affluents of the Xingú. The next tribe, the *Achikakis*, was visited by Dr. von den Steinen alone in order to avoid the fear produced by the arrival of a large party, where cordial relations were easily established. Several other tribes were visited and studied, one of which, the *Kamayurds*, are of the Tupi family.

The scientific results of these ethnological studies are most interesting. As a rule, the Indians of the upper Xingú are of light clay color and of low stature, but are well proportioned and agile. They wear no clothing whatever, except the small triangular *tanga* worn by the women. The women wear the hair loose upon their shoulders, but the men cut it in a circle about the heads, in some tribes shaving the crown. Their houses are circular in form and are high and airy, serving for several families. They live by agriculture and fishing, producing Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, etc. They clear the forests with stone axes and create plantations of considerable extent. The teeth of certain fishes serve as knives and river shells as scrapers for wood working. Plows and hoes are made of pointed sticks and the claws of the armadillo. They have no idea of trade or value. In some tribes the women are skillful in making and ornamenting pottery. Marriages are monogamous, and parentage is traced through the mother. The position of the woman is that of an inferior, but they are not badly treated. On the birth of a child, the father remains in his hammock for several days

on a diet of water and porridge. They believe in a future existence for the spirit, but have no idea of a personal God. The authority of their chiefs, except in war, is not very strong, and discontent with their rulers is expressed by emigrating from the village in a body. The number of Indians in this region is estimated at about 3,000.

OFFICIAL DELAYS.

Santos, 12th July, 1888.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—Here the same delay exists in measuring sailing vessels as in Rio, and it is high time this subject were "ventilated" in your valuable paper; no doubt it is very hard on the owners, but in poor-hundred-years-behind-the-times Santos, matters are made worse by some consuls, putting it into the heads of captains that the consignee is responsible to the ship, and that he—the consignee—must in his turn recover from the custom house. If (as the writer heard a consul say to a captain lately) unnecessary delay has been caused by the custom house authorities in measuring your vessel, it was the duty of the consignee to have gone to the custom house and *taught them their duty!* Did ever one hear such twaddle! Now the result of this is the captain goes away with the impression that the consignee is mostly, if not wholly, at fault and consequently the owners (who are the proper people to act) don't make an effort to get this grievance rectified.

Yours truly,

CONSIGNEE.

Continued from our last.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Post Office.

The minister gives a summary of the recent reforms in this department, and states that the 1886-87 fiscal year, which includes the latter half of 1887, was being audited. The receipts for the mentioned year would probably reach 3,075,000\$ and expenses might possibly reach 3,465,000\$. In comparison with the appropriations voted, the revenue shows an increase of 675,000\$ and the expenses a reduction of about 607,000\$.

Telegraph.—The extension of the government lines measures 10,633 kilometres, with 18,364 kilometres of wire and 170 stations. The submarine cables in connection with the land lines are about 48 kilometres, of which 23 connect the Ilha Grande lighthouse with the mainland.

Submarine cables.—The director general of telegraphs estimates at over 1,000,000\$ annually the loss to the government lines through the competition of the Western and Brazilian cables. The minister's very sharp dispatch to the British company dated on 25th February last is reprinted, and reference is made to the probable improvement in the receipts of the government lines, when the D. Pedro II telegraph company commences operations.

Telephone lines.—The minister states that he proposed establishing telephonic communication in connection with telegraphic, and that this had already been tried at Maciö with success; the receipts from subscribers more than paying the first expense of establishment and leaving something for repairs. It is thought that the trifling increase of expense will be more than counterbalanced by the facility with which private individuals may be able to communicate with telegraphic stations and thus an increase of revenue be secured.

Railways.

A report was made by a commission appointed to examine the expenditure with guaranteed railways and the following table shows the result of its investigations:

company.	period.	totals.
Natal to Nova Cruz....	1879-87	3,432,274\$
Conde de Ea.....	1880-87	2,880,096
Rio de Janeiro and S. Francisco.	1857-87	20,231,025
Great Western.....	1875-87	3,020,871
Alagoas.....	1874-87	1,993,741
Bahia and S. Francisco....	1875-87	34,537,728
Bahia Central.....	1886-87	7,784,571
Timbó branch.....	1885-87	379,986
Campos and Carangola....	1875-87	1,780,542
Minas and Rio.....	1875-87	6,972,760
S. Paulo and Rio.....	1875-87	6,502,549
Mogiana.....	1882-87	700,658
S. Paulo.....	1880-87	6,507,228
Paraná.....	1885-87	6,428,702
D. Theresa Christina.....	1885-87	2,717,183
Rio Grande to Bagé.....	1884-87	6,211,812
Quararim to Itaquí.....	1882-87	1,146,932

The capital, extension, etc. of the guaranteed railways may be thus condensed:

Capital—guaranteed.....	167,021,300\$
not guaranteed.....	18,817,577
Total.....	185,838,877\$

Extension—in traffic, kilometres..... 2,585
do average in 1887..... 2,555
constructing..... 191
surveyed..... 21

Passengers—carried.....	1,199,313
Live stock.....	143,205
Merchandise—tons.....	543,297
Receipts—passengers.....	2,308,245\$
merchandise.....	314,259
Total.....	10,382,720

Expenses—Administration.....	823,744\$
Traffic.....	1,492,991
total working expenses.....	8,149,312
Total expenses.....	9,393,394

Government railways.—The tables show the following:

Capital.—The table only gives the cost of the Dom Pedro II, for the commission to examine into the amount expended with the other roads had not reported.

Extension—in traffic, kilometres..... 2,013
do average in 1887..... 1,920
in construction..... 250
surveyed..... 2,361

Passengers—carried.....	5,001,279
Live stock.....	165,358
Merchandise—tons.....	544,157
Receipts—passengers.....	2,875,395\$
merchandise.....	7,795,959
Total.....	11,767,750

Expenses—Administration.....	237,159\$
Traffic.....	2,205,974
total working expenses.....	8,834,600
Total expenses.....	8,865,177

The tables referring to railways with provincial guarantees, and those which have no guarantee at all are family. For information we give the official figures of the S. Paulo railway for 1887, as this company occupies so prominent a position in Brazilian railway affairs.

Capital.....	22,444,444\$
Extension, kilometres.....	130
Passengers—carried.....	286,452
Live stock.....	2,957
Merchandise—tons.....	360,609

Receipts—passengers.....	484,968\$
merchandise.....	5,535,272
Total.....	6,260,385
Expenses—Administration.....	99,895\$
Traffic.....	520,251
total working expenses.....	2,119,124
Total expenses.....	2,943,547

To continue: the minister summarizes the Brazilian railway system as follows:

In traffic.....	8,486 kilometres
Constructing.....	1,397 "
Surveyed.....	3,597 "

Total..... 13,480 kilometres
which may be thus subdivided:

	traffic	constructing	surveyed
State lines—kilometres.....	2,013	250	2,361
Gen. by gen. gov. do.....	2,585	191	21
do prov. governments.....	95	150	
do with subs. or prov. guar. 1,552	486	767	
Not guaranteed.....	2,157	402	298
City and suburban.....	84	8	

8,486 1,397 3,597
A comparison with the figures of 1886 shows that during 1887 there were opened to traffic 817 kilometres of road; of which 181 belong to the state, 261 to companies enjoying a guarantee from the general government, 56 with equal favors from provincial governments and 319 without any description of guarantee. The average in traffic during 1887 was 8,266 kilometres, against 7,428 kilometres in 1886. A reference is made to the great falling off in the traffic, which, on the D. Pedro II and S. Paulo lines, the minister estimates had shown a reduction of 83,245 tons. A small table then shows the comparative increase of Brazilian railways which we may transcribe.

extension	receipts	expenses	balances
1886 93	420,850\$	320,109\$	100,000\$
1867 590	4,614,303	2,297,023	2,347,281
1877 1,230	14,056,070	7,952,235	7,093,841
1887 4,598	25,675,753	17,885,853	7,789,900

The British consul-general at Havana, A. de le Croix, says of sugar production in Cuba: "The production of sugar in Cuba, unlike in other West Indian colonies, has meanwhile not diminished since slave emancipation. Two crops have already been grown and worked by freedmen, with a result equal to the best years of slave labor. In the working of the last one laborers were comparatively abundant, with the exception of some outlying sparsely populated localities. Neither has the rate of wages generally given rise to the same complaints as during the former one; in some parts they have been relatively low, generally speaking moderate. Thus neither emancipation without compensation, excessive taxation, foreign competition, want of cheap labor, nor fall in price of sugar, have reduced the production. The experience of the last two years has conclusively shown that in this island white labor can compete successfully with black; that Spaniards, especially, can easily become acclimatized and fit for field labor; and that, if more expensive, they are as patient, journeyman, or laborers, worth two slaves or free blacks. There is still an immense amount of virgin soil to be worked up, and room for millions more people. Climate and geographical position are in her favor, and one is justified in believing that, if the foreign bounty system were removed and confidence restored, Cuba need have no competition in the sugar markets of the world."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

July 11.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins uttered some prophecies as to the political future of the empire and forces the republic. Barão de Cotejipe made his second speech on his assistance to agriculture project, but declined no new reasons for its acceptance. The speech was received with the greatest coldness by the senators. The bill granting 300,000\$ to exhibitors at Paris next year finally passed and the rest of the session was occupied by Senator Ribeiro da Luz in discussing the naval budget. In the Chamber Deputy Penido had also some remarks to make on the republican movement, and Deputies Oliveira Ribeiro and Duarte de Azevedo spoke on the budget of the department of justice. Deputy Andrade Figueira spoke in favor of the government project for guaranteeing hygienic notes. The deputy has been so long the consistent guardian of the coffers of the Treasury that his change of base in advocating the almost certain heavy charge proposed to be placed on the nation, causes considerable astonishment.

July 12.—In the Senate Sr. Belisario had some rather biting remarks to make in reply to Senator Silveira Martins' attack on his direction of the finance department, when minister. So sharp were these that the Rio Grande senator demanded urgency to reply to them to-morrow, which was granted. "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning" might be considered applicable just here to our Chambers, personal matters occupying valuable time. Senator Ribeiro da Luz came to the assistance of the Cotejipe indemnity project, but his remarks were almost the repetition of the baron's effusions, and were listened to with cool politeness. The minister of marine replied to sundry criticisms by preceding speakers on his budget and Senator Avila occupied the rest of the session. In the Chamber the defalcation of a Treasury official in Minas Geraes was brought to the notice of the government; there appears to have been considerable laxity in financial matters in the provinces, but not more perhaps than political requirements demanded. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque occupied the rest of the session in opposing the government bank scheme, in which he finds nothing good.

July 13.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins showed the reason that the province of Rio Grande do Sul should enjoy differential duties; both exports and imports appear to be smuggled across the Uruguayan frontier. Senator Paulino de Souza made a forcible defense of the Cotejipe project in which he attacked the ministry and prophesied the republic; slaves were legal property, were taxed and should be paid for. He concluded in moving that the debate on the question be adjourned for twenty days. Senator Correia opposed the adjournment. Senators Ribeiro da Luz, Candido de Oliveira and the minister of marine spoke on naval affairs. In the Chamber Deputy Almeida Nogueira denounced in energetic terms that the committees should report upon the proposed increase of representatives from the province of S. Paulo. Deputy Rosa replied to Deputy Albuquerque in defense of the government bank project, but produced no new arguments in its favor.

July 14.—In the Senate Sr. Manuel José Soares took the oath and his seat as senator from Minas Geraes. Senator Silveira Martins declared that as a member of the opposition he would propose that the Cotejipe project be sent to the committee on the constitution. Senator Saraiva opposed any motion to adjourn the discussion; slavery terminated on May 13th, and were he a minister he would have the registers burnt, so that in the future no one could say who had been a slave. He had opposed immediate abolition without indemnity, but as slave owners refused payment to extend the period of slavery, and the abolitionists opposed this to precipitate emancipation, he had declared he would vote for any bill originating in the Chamber, and this he had done. He would vote against the project, even if in so doing he voted with the government. Barão de Cotejipe made his third speech on this rapidly becoming momentous question, which can never pass the Senate. Senators Ribeiro da Luz, Candido de Oliveira and the minister of marine again spoke on the naval bill. In the Chamber, there was no session.

July 16.—In the Senate the committee to which the national bank project had been sent, reported; the report is not altogether satisfactory as it fixes a minimum capital of 1,000,000\$, while the minimum, in our appreciation, should have been as low as 200,000\$, if it be sought to organize the real national bank system; the conversion of a part of the reserve fund into bullion; mortgage advances, etc., all of which have proved utterly impracticable in the United States. The Brazilian legislator is, however, *suu generis* and wishes to make the same improvements on the financial experience of other countries, that he has succeeded in making in politics. Senator Candido de Oliveira moved for information regarding the Santos port improvements, which allowed the minister of agriculture an opportunity of declaring his readiness to furnish all information on the subject. Senator Ignacio Martins endeavored to force the government to express an opinion on the adjournment motion of Sr. Paulino. The motion to adjourn the

discussion of the indemnity project was thrown out. Senators Visconde de S. Luiz do Maranhão, Silveira Martins and Saraiva spoke on the project, but their remarks were principally in defense of their votes on the motion to adjourn the debate. Barão de Cotejipe occupied the rest of the session, nominally in discussing naval affairs, virtually in attacking the government. There was no session in the Chamber; a deputy had died.

July 17.—In the Senate Sr. Leão Velloso explained why he proposed to support the Cotejipe project, which is merely reparation for a violent attack on legal rights; the abolitionists seek to "democratize" the land, and this does not suit the senator. Barão de Cotejipe made the last of his promised speeches on his now historical project. The baron declared that the interior of the empire was burning, and appealed to the abolitionists to come to the help of aged and juvenile ex-slaves, who would be thrown on the world, far their former owners had no means of supporting them. He further seems to object that masters and mistresses are thus styled by their servants instead of the *lord and lady* of former times. Visconde de Pelotas and the minister of war spoke on the army bill. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs denied that the government had recently purchased a plantation in S. Paulo for colonization purposes, and also explained as to the decision of the Santos port improvements contract. Deputy Pedro Luiz attacked nearly the whole ministry *en bloc*, and to provoke a vote moved that the Senate bill for freedom of religion be placed on the order of the day; the motion was lost. The recently elected member from the city of Rio de Janeiro district took the oath and his seat. Deputy Zama and the minister of justice settled some Bahia provincial affairs, and Deputy Mattoso da Camara made a vigorous attack on the government bank project.

July 18.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins applied for information regarding the resignation of the bishop of Rio Grande do Sul, and criticised the presence of a deputy not belonging to the government at meetings of the cabinet; he declared there were two governments in existence; one palpable, the other invisible; he had a star to cast at the press, and referred to the rumored arrangement with the Bank of Brazil for the assistance of planters. The premier made a somewhat sharp, but generally good tempered reply, in which he repeated that there was no press brought upon the bishops. Senator Saraiva replied to remarks made by Barão de Cotejipe yesterday, and charged that the ex-president of the council was, through his obstruction, responsible for the precipitancy with which the abolition law was passed. After some remarks by Senator Belisario, the Cotejipe project was rejected by a large majority. In the Chamber a motion of Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. for information regarding the contract with the Bank of Brazil was rejected; the minister of foreign affairs, however, replied that no contract had yet been made; when this was completed the matter would be brought before the Chambers. This produced a Lourenço "Albuquerquean" speech, in which the government was assailed for the little contemplation shown the Chamber of Deputies.

The minister of foreign affairs asked for calmness and study in the question, but the deputies were very disorderly, and the minister much interrupted. Deputy Afonso Celso then asked for a day and hour to ask the premier what had been done on the matter. Deputy Marianna da Silva spoke on the department of justice budget, declaring himself in opposition to the government, which was following a geographical and *mitifador* (1) policy. Deputy Andrade Figueira once more spoke in defense of the government bank scheme.

July 19.—There was no session in the Senate. In the Chamber the department of justice budget finally passed. Deputy Bezanat made a violent attack on the minister of war. The premier spoke on the government bank bill and defended the government against the charge of ignoring the Chamber in the proposed arrangement with the Bank of Brazil; a project would be submitted to the legislature in reference to this arrangement. Deputy Afonso Celso Jr. opposed the bill on various grounds.

July 20.—No session in the Senate. In the Chamber Deputy Soares made an urgent appeal for a reduction in the duties and taxes levied in Rio Grande do Sul, and also protested against the delay of the committee in reporting the Senate bill for religious freedom. Deputy Bezanat, who yesterday attacked the minister of war, to-day gave his opinion as to the competency of the premier, and painted the fate of the planters in sufficiently gloomy colors. An interpellation by Deputy Werneck, asking whether the government was satisfied that present laws were sufficient to preserve the peace in the interior, was answered by the minister of justice in the affirmative.

July 21.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins and Silveira da Mota spoke on the national bank law; the latter desiring to have the opinion of the government on the matter, and also objecting to an amendment which allows these banks to loan money on chattel mortgages, repayable in five years. Senators Correia and Candido de Oliveira spoke on the army force bill, the former defending the appointment of the commission to open roads to Paraná and the latter complaining that the minister of war had not presented certain amendments relative to the press gangs. In the Chamber, there was no session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The June receipts at the Ceará custom house amounted to 176,492\$359.

—Epidemics of measles and small-pox have broken out in Macé, province of Alagoas.

—Epidemics of small-pox are raging in all the principal towns along the Amazon.

—The June receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 234,685\$530.

—Small-pox is reported from the municipality of Jabi, province of São Paulo.

—A violent epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Camê, on the Amazon.

—A municipal election in Bahia on the 20th resulted in a liberal victory.

—Another newspaper has been started in São Paulo, under the title of *Folhetim*, and is to be the organ of the liberal party.

—A negro was "lynched" at S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, on the 4th, for beating a woman in an attempt to commit a robbery.

—Two cases of *beriberi* are reported at Jui de Fôr, Minas Geraes. It has been generally supposed that this strange disease never visits places so high above the sea.

—The receipts at the Rio Grande do Sul custom house for the first six months of the current year were 968,314\$676, against 1,220,887\$602 last year, or a decrease of 252,572\$826.

—The June revenue of the Ypanema iron works was 11,344\$889, against 4,858\$375 in the same period of last year. Will some one tell us how it was possible to receive 89 reis?

—A private letter from London of the 24th ult. reports the organization of a company to execute the contract for the water supply, gas lighting and sewage of the city of Petropolis.

—The provinces appear to be receiving their descriptions of the counterfeit 20\$ notes through banks, and not through the treasury agencies. What has come over the official world, any way?

—For the first half of 1888 the Banco de Campos and the Banco Commercial e Hypothecario, both established in Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, declared dividends of 8\$ and 6\$ respectively.

—In view of the action of the government in suppressing smuggling on the Rio Grande frontier, the merchants of Porto Alegre have resolved to discontinue their "strike" against the dispatch of merchandise in the custom house.

—The *Correio*, of Campinas, São Paulo, has been informed that some 50 young Englishmen, of good families, have left for Brazil with the intention of settling in the *sertão* (uninhabited country) and civilizing the Indians.

—The Porto das Neves wrought iron works of Niteroy and the Jacupiranguinha iron mines of Itape were sold at auction on the 14th inst. for 150,000\$, the purchasers being Messrs. Costa Rocha & Co.

—A man named Raymundo Rodrigues recently buried his wife alive at Caxias, Maranhão. It is an effective way of getting a divorce, perhaps, but it is to be hoped that the authorities of the place will make it doubly effective by hanging the savage.

—The final decision of the minister of agriculture to accept the most onerous proposal for the Santos port improvements, has given general dissatisfaction. It is pointed out that the syndicate chosen contains a relative of the minister, which apparently accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.

—Enthusiastic republican meetings have recently been held in various cities and towns of the Parahyba valley, along the line of the D. Pedro II railway, and numerous adhesions to that party are reported. The republicans are also actively canvassing the province of São Paulo.

—A republican meeting was held at Parahyba do Sul, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th inst. During the address of Dr. Silva Jardim, a large crowd collected outside and stoned the house. The meeting was broken up, and one report says that the republicans chased their assailants off the field.

—The São Paulo *hospedaria* received 7,568 immigrants during the month of June, of which 6,401 were Italians and 812 Portuguese. Of the total 6,272 came out under the auspices of the Sociedade Promotora, which receives fixed subsidies from the province for the payment of passages.

—The epidemic of small-pox in Santos has assumed such proportions that the people have become greatly alarmed, and are offering up generous prayers to their favorite saints for succor. If they would try to observe the most ordinary sanitary rules, it would be of infinitely more service, and the saints might then rest in peace.

—The São Paulo papers say that a credit of 20,000\$ has been opened in the sub-treasury there for the purchase of a plantation near Jacarey for the creation of a colony. The government, however, is denying the transaction.

—The June receipts from customs and internal revenue taxes in the province of São Paulo amounted to 1,349,840\$667, against 1,504,000\$800 in the same month of last year. The receipts from imports showed a large increase, but those from exports, internal revenue, etc., showed a considerable decrease.

—The *Putz* published a statement a few days since that a freedwoman at Leopoldina had been imprisoned for refusing to hire herself to a *putz municipal* substitute, preferring employment in another house. The condition of the freedmen will not be very much improved if they can be imprisoned for exercising the very moderate privilege of choosing between two or more employers.

—A large and enthusiastic republican meeting was held at Pinhão da Laganga on the 12th, which was addressed by Dr. Silva Jardim, of Santos. Some 2,000 people were present, and among them many of the most important planters in the neighborhood. The orator was covered with flowers, and at the close of the meeting a band of music headed a procession through the streets, playing the Marseillaise and cheering the "Republic."

—It is a pleasure to have the opportunity for quoting the *Diário Oficial*, which publishes the following statistics of the population of the city of Rio Grande do Sul on the 16th inst. Total population 14,345, of which 6,923 males and 7,422 females; there are 5,148 bachelors and 5,246 spinsters; 1,667 married men and 1,617 married women; 148 widowers and 599 widows. Ages and nationalities are not furnished, nor the total number of houses.

—A double assassination occurred at Bananal, São Paulo, on the 19th inst., resulting in the killing of Col. Nogueira and Dr. Irla Barrios, civil engineer, by gun shots from the window of the residence of Comendador Nogueira of that place. The two victims were connected with the extension of the Bananal railway, and one version of the story is that the assassin, Comendador Nogueira, was offended by their running the line across his plantation near his house. Another version is that an enmity existed between the Colonel and the Comendador. The latter and a son-in-law named Antonio Maciel were seen to fire the fatal shots at the two victims who were driving quietly past his house. The Comendador is now in the Barra Mansa jail. If the murder had been committed by freedmen, there is no telling what *Brasão de Catigete* would not have prophesied about anarchy, crime and ruin springing from abolition.

RAILROAD NOTES

—O *Putz* of the 24th states that negotiations are commenced by the purchase by the proprietors of the Leopoldina railway of the Macaê and Campos line.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the construction of an additional freight warehouse by the S. Paulo company at Santos, the cost to be 84,854\$300.

—The June receipts of the Camargula line amounted to 42,789\$900, of which 11,345\$830 were from passengers and 29,752\$300 from merchandise. The expenditures are not published.

—The representatives of the English syndicate for the purchase of the Leopoldina railway and branches have been visiting the various lines of that system, and are said to be favorably impressed with appearances.

—Pernambuco papers of the 7th state that two aqueducts (?) on the Recife and S. Francisco extension, which were only recently completed at a cost of 3,000,000\$, had collapsed. The extension is a government line.

—Traffic on the Sumidouro connecting line of the Leopoldina and Cantagallo railways will probably be inaugurated in September. This will give the Leopoldina a through line to Niteroy, and virtually to Rio de Janeiro.

—All the local papers state that the Rio de Janeiro and Northern company had received permission to extend its line to Porto das Casas, on the Cantagallo railway. If the sale of the Leopoldina company be realized, this extension will give the purchasers a terminus so close to the city of Rio as to be virtually established in it.

—On the 21st inst. the minister of agriculture addressed a circular to the directors of government railways and the fiscal engineers of those with guarantees of interest in which he announced the following reduction of tariffs according to distances: from 50 to 100 kilometres 20 per cent, from 100 to 150, 30 per cent, from 150 to 200, 40 per cent, and on over 200 kilometres 50 per cent.

—The Minas and Rio line has offered to construct an extension of 57 kilometres to Salto Grande, the beginning of navigation on the Rio Verde, providing the government will grant a concession of 3 per cent for 10 years on a capital of 1,710,000\$. This will give the line access to 220 kilometres of river navigation. The budget committee in the Chamber has accepted the proposal and will include the item in next year's appropriations.

COFFEE NOTES

—The total official value of the exports from this port during the last half year is given as 32,535,604\$286, of which 31,025,827\$802 represented coffee alone.

—While all the planters are crying out that they cannot gather their crops, the *Rua do Ouvidor* seems full of idle young gentlemen who might be helping in the gourd work. Why not put a future doctor, lawyer, or engineer into the city, and see how much coffee he will gather in a day.

—Same stimulus has been given to the market by Messrs. Philip Brothers reducing their original estimate for the present crop to 4,500,000 bags, but this quantity will be quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and higher prices need not be anticipated in consequence. —C. *Carvalho's* Price Current, London, 29th June.

—Planters in some of the districts of Rio de Janeiro appear to be using threats in order to keep their ex-slaves on the plantations. These threats take the form of the press-gang for recruiting the army and navy and transportation to Mato Grosso. The consequence is the west of S. Paulo planters are attracting the alarmed freedmen to their coffee fields. The Rio de Janeiro planter is certainly as idiotic to-day as he was in 1871.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Chilean minister, D. Manuel Villanil Blanco, arrived here by the *Sorata* on the 16th.

—The consumption of illuminating gas in this city during the last half year was 6,350,221 cubic metres, or 990,471 more than in the same period of last year.

—The U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa* has been making a visit at the port of Kusari, Argentine Republic, while the *Nipac* has been cruising south to the Straits.

—It is really astonishing that the number of appeals by all journals to the government to furnish an ample supply of small currency should meet with so little consideration.

—Through private sources we learn that the republicans have recently been gaining rapidly in Santa Catharina, and that they are receiving recruits daily from the old parties.

—The call for proposals for a life-saving apparatus on the tram-cars of this city has been annulled. The companies, however, will be required to dress their car wheels with netted wire skirts.

—The letter-carriers are asking for a new style of uniform, which we trust will be cancelled. The public, at the same time, are asking for better service in the postoffice. Will that be cancelled also?

—The minister of marine has ordered naval officers on service in Europe to forward quarterly reports of their studies. On receipt, these reports will probably be filed away in whatever serves the department for a stove.

—The republican candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States is the well-known New York broker Levi P. Morton, of Morton Bliss & Co., New York, and Morton, Rose & Co., London. The ticket is an exceptionally strong one.

—On the 16th an official at the police headquarters reached the respectable age of 86 years. Is it not about time to send this venerable gentleman to the museum, and appoint a younger man?

—O *Putz* published a telegram on the 8th which states that the president of the Argentine Republic had expressed a lively desire to have the Missions question settled amicably. This is the first intimation we have seen that any other settlement was probable.

—The contract for the Santos port improvements was signed at the department of agriculture on the 20th inst. between the minister and the syndicate represented by José Pinto de Oliveira. It is said that the work of construction will be initiated at once.

—The Sociedade de Concertos Classicos announces a grand concert at the Casino assembly room at an early day. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. José White, the eminent violinist, and is given for the benefit of the asylum projected by the minister of justice.

—Some slight attention is noticed in the decoration fever which has recently been raging in this city, probably because of the lack of material to work upon. The public is beginning to show signs of exhaustion in its effort to keep track of the identities and privileges of the decorators.

—Telegrams received here on the 16th advised that the Espírito Santo immigration society had celebrated its second anniversary in a most solemn manner (*solennissima*). It may not be out of the way to inquire what the society has done in the question of immigration?

—The clerical subscribers of the *Journal* have struck because the contributor, C. de L., who wrote on Sundays, was advised that his views and those of the editor-in-chief did not meet. We are sorry that Dr. Souza Ferreira did not consult the editors of *O Apêndice* before taking so serious a step as that of dismissing an understaffer.

—A deputy recently deceased here left his family in such critical conditions that his colleagues and his friends in the Senate are raising a subscription in their favor. The occurrence shows that politics is frequently made a manner of bread-winning.

—A telegram dated Buenos Aires on the 22nd states that the eclipse of the moon had been observed at La Plata. Our astronomical "sharp" only timed it for some time after midnight on the morning of the 23rd, so that the Argentines were much ahead of us.

—Dr. José Avelino Gargallo Amaral has succeeded Sr. Pedro de Barros as director of the *Diaria Official*. The make up of the official journal is improved, but we fear nothing less than a massacre will teach the government proof-readers that some care is necessary, particularly where figures are in question.

—A man had a comminative fracture of the sixth cervical vertebra, a contusion of the medulla and a contusion of the left paracostal lobule. He is dead; and the student, who reports the case says that the post-mortem fully confirmed the diagnosis which should be extremely satisfactory to the family of the deceased. What is the use of a diagnosis, if there is no post-mortem?

—The post office is not all right yet. The workmen are painting the front prettily, but the masons are digging out two more fractured granite window sills at the back. It would appear that the building is settling, and when the final settlement comes the clerks in the *caixa da correspondência* will have to show an agility never before seen in the clerical duties of these favored gentlemen.

—Among the persons seized by the press gang on the 16th were an Englishman and a Portuguese. A little care might be exercised in this irregular way of filling up the army, so that foreigners and honest people in employment may not be molested. If, however, the press-gang will quietly remove a few of the "hunch-combers" who haunt the city, we'll agree to overlook the irregularity of the business.

—The *Rio Negro* has information by cable from New York that negotiations are in progress for a commercial treaty between the United States and Brazil. This is a reasonable way to get news, and is in this case of doubtful reliability. —*New York Commercial Bulletin*, 9th June. Quite correct, colleagues; but when you have lived in Brazil as long as we have, you will find no reason to be surprised at the kind of news we get from abroad.

—The purchase of real estate in this city seems to be accompanied with risks enough to make the undertaking a good one to avoid. In October 1886 a gentleman purchased a house at auction in S. Christovam, since when he has been called upon to pay separate taxes to pay back taxes, with costs, etc., amounting in all to 1,170\$610. In each one of these visitations was an unpaid water tax. Apparently the records of this department are very loosely kept.

—It is curious that none of our local colleagues have discovered the true solution of preventing the trams killing men, women and children. We solved the problem long ago and it is simple enough; put the fiscal engineer and his staff under the wheels and let them "see 'em go woom." Lying at Petropolis relieves the directly responsible authority for accidents from all chances of escape, and the position of fiscal engineer of the tramways is little more or less than a sinecure.

—It is announced that Pati has relented so far as to consent to give two entertainments in Rio on her return to Europe, the 9th and 11th August being indicated for that purpose. The news has given us a decided chill, for it compels us to give up all hope of hearing the famous *duo*, unless we choose the cheaper alternative of making a trip to Europe for that special purpose. Editors are sometimes fond enough to pay the prices likely to be asked, but not always rich enough. A later Havas telegram says four entertainments will be given, but Havas is generally incorrect.

—A local colleague in noticing the names of various senators who voted on the 16th for the adjournment of the Catigete indemnity bill, after having voted in favor of its immediate discussion, calls them *amphibious*. Capt. Marryat gives a seaman's definition of this term, viz: "an animal that cannot live on land and dies in the water." This meets the present case; the senators could not live under the Catigete government, and their seats being for life, they do not wish to die under the João Alfredo cabinet.

—On the 17th the *Diario Official* published a decision of the minister of agriculture dated on the 12th inst. that is important. The agents of steamers inquired whether the government would pay the passages of immigrants, who, ordered by certain planters, should refuse to proceed to their contractors' plantations. The minister replies in the negative; no passages will be paid without a certificate that the immigrants are established on the lands of the planters applying for them. If this is not a very slightly modified form of slavery, we give up the conundrum.

—The *Diario de Noticias* of the 17th hears that a treaty of commerce between Brazil and the United States is on the carpet. By this treaty certain American staples are to come into Brazil free of duty, in exchange for which coffee and rubber are to continue to be free of duty in the United States, and sugar and olive oil articles are to be put on the free list. Our colleague says these articles pay from 60 to 70 per cent, but does not specify what they are. So far as we know sugar is the only article of Brazilian production (of any importance) that now pays duty in the United States. If the duty on this be removed, it will be most interesting to know what compensation Brazil proposes to offer.

Shippers for United States during the week.....	July 14	52,000
do for Europe etc do do		37,000
Sailing clearances for the United States.....		2,000
Steamer clearances do (1).....		71,000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere.....		26,000
Freights by steamer.....		40,000
do sail.....		15
Steamers leading for United States.....		2
Stock at Saxros this morning, island and lands.....		92,000
Receipts during week to 14 July.....		13,000
Sales for United States during week.....		8,000
do Europe do.....		20,000
Shipments to United States do.....		20,000
do Europe do.....		45,000
Market firm: Good Average.....		456
Steamers leading for United States.....		2
Shippers for United States during the week.....	July 21	25,000
do for Europe etc do do		23,000
Sailing clearances for the United States.....		2,000
Steamer clearances do (1).....		31,000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere.....		26,000
Freights by steamer.....		40,000
do sail.....		15
Steamers leading for United States.....		2
Stock at Saxros this morning, island and lands.....		87,000
Receipts during week to 20th July.....		17,000
Sales for United States during week.....		3,000
do Europe do.....		17,000
Shipments to United States do.....		4,000
do Europe do.....		15,000
Market firm: Good Average.....		456
Steamers leading for United States.....		2

St. Andrew	Newport	27 June
St. Cloud	Newport	..
St. Mary's Bay.....	Rangoon	7 June
True Briton	Newport	..
Thors	Newcastle	31 May
Triade Tarabocchia	New York	29 May
Union.....	Paspebiac	..
Uda	Glasgow	..

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
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EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST DATE	LAST QUOTATIONS
339,675,100 000	120,475,000 000	} Apolices..... Jan. July	5 0/0	200—1,000	951 000	951 000—952 500
50,000,000 000	50,000,000 000					
1,136,400 000	1,997,200 000					
199,000 000	199,000 000					
10,838,500 000	10,838,500 000					
31,885,000 000	35,972,500 000	do Loan of 1868	4 0/0	1,000 000	1,125 000	1,125 000—
10,212,100 000	7,959,600 000	do 1879..... Apr., Oct.	1 0/0	1,000 000	1,000 000	—
		Province of Rio de Janeiro..... Jan., July, Oct.	1 1/2 0/0	200—500	100 1/2 0/0	—
			6 0/0			
		HYPOTHECARY NOTES.				
	861,200 000	Brazil.....	5 1/2 0/0	100 000	98 1/2 0/0	—
	4,194,700 000	Impe. Dec.	6 7/8 0/0	72 1/2 0/0	71 3/4 0/0	71 3/4 0/0—72 3/4 0/0
	3,875,679 000	do gold.....	5 7/8 0/0	1,153	912 500	—
	5,250,400 000	do de S. Paulo..... Apr., Oct.	6 7/8 0/0	100 000	96 1/2 0/0	96 1/2 0/0—97 0/0
		Province.....	6 0/0	180 000	66 1/2 0/0	—

16	Adria Ital	Genoa* 17d	J. N. Vincenti & F
16	Sorata Br	Valparaiso ¹ 22d	Wilson Sons & C

CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	PAID UP	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE		LAST DIVIDEND		LAST QUOTATIONS
							AM'T	PAID	AM'T	PAID	
					BANKS						
20,000,000	2,500	All	2000	All	Auxiliar	28,236,515	200,000	10,000	July	1888	
500,000,000	All	2000	All	All	Brazilian Bank	7,808,533	250	9	July	1888	264 1/2-265 1/2
1,000,000	100,000	All	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,960,075	510	10	July	1888	249 3/4-250 1/2
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	100	do de S. Paulo.	8,187	7	3	July	1888	
12,000,000	60,000	45,000	200	All	Comercio	1,110,000	274	9	July	1888	222 1/2-230 1/2
		3,000	100	60	do 4 Soc.		70	1	July	1888	
20,000,000	100,000	12,000	200	All	Credito Real do Brazil	119,249	657	4	July	1888	
5,000,000	10,000	All	50	50	do de S. Paulo.	145,780	57	3	July	1888	...
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	200	Delecredere	105,000	10	6	July	1888	...
6,100,000	All	200	200	200	Industria e Comercio	6	140,000	6	May	1888	...
20,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	950,000	18	6	July	1888	
		20,000	200	All	Intercambio	240,000	000	13	July	1888	
								2	July	1888	63 1/2-65 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

23	0		
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[illegible]

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July 27	Tagus...	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 31	La Plata.	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

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FINANCE, " Baker.....	8 Sept.
ALLIANCE, " Beers.....	8 Oct.

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ALLIANCE,

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	cabin	steerage
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New York.....	\$148	\$75
" & back.....	\$275	"

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Haudt..... " 28th

To Southampton

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Mackenzie (Belgian Mail steamer)... July 29th

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Herschel..... July 31st

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